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EXAMINER
LE, HIEU C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2142	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/529,792	REFUAH ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hieu c. Le	2142	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 April 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3,5-20,92,93,95,96,100,101,104-120,123-134,136-138,140-162* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3,5-20,92,93,95,96,100,101,104-120,123-134,136-138,140-162* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date *8-10-04*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims pending in the application are 1-3,5-20,92,93,95,96,100,101,104-120,123-134,136-138,160 and 162.

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the

fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection.

Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114,

and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the

previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

Applicant's submission filed on 4/16/05 has been entered.

2.   The amendment file 4/16/05 have been entered and made of record.

3.   Applicant's arguments, see page 13, lines 16-33-page 14, line 6,

 filed 4/16/05, with respect to the rejection(s)of claim(s) 16-18, 93,96, 138 under

35 U.S.C. 103 (a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the

rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new

ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Jacobson et al (US Patent 6,070,157).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

4.   Claims 1,3,5-13, 19-20, 95,100, 104-112,114-120, 123-134, 136-

137,140,142-159 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Osaku et al (US Patent 6,061,738) in view of Internationalization of

Domain Names, July 1997 and further in view of Hedin et. al [EU.0387226 A1].

As to claim 1, Osaku discloses a method of W-WW page retrieval from a web site, comprising:

entering information associated with a content of the site, which information is not a www address or a portion thereof [a simplied network address SNA using single number of digits or characters which is not a WWW address is used to retrieve home pages (col. 1, line 67-col. 2, line 25)], which entering comprises typing by a user (col. 4, lines 46-61).

providing said information to a software not associated with said site [the SNA (information) is entered in a user browser (software not associated with the site (col. 4, lines 33-61)];

providing a page address responsive to said entered information, by said software site [the SNA is converted to a URL (network address) for the webpage (col. 4, line 62-col. 5, line 4)];

retrieving said page responsive to said page address (col. 5, lines 4-6); and

to directly displaying said page, using a browser, without any additional user intervention, beyond said entering (col. 5, col. 6-9).

Osaku shows in Fig. 15 and input keyboard for inputing the digits and characters for the string of the simplified network address SNA, the keyboard shows the numbers and the letters in Latin language as well Japanese characters .

Osaku does not explicitly disclose wherein said information is entered in a non-Latin language.

Internationalization of Domain Names discloses the use of characters of other alphabets and syllabifies, ideographic chacracters other than Latin alphabets for encoding domain names (p. 3, paragraph 1.2- p.4, paragraph 2). A software (for example a web browser, would convert the internationalized domain names and translate it before submitting it to the DNS resolver (p. 6, paragraph 3.3-p. 7, paragraph 4.1). The motivation is that using aliases in a local context (someone's language) are easier to remember or type (p. 3, paragraph 1.1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Internationalization of Domain Names 's teachings to modify Osaku's method by entering domain name information in user's browser in languages other than Latin in order to facilitate entering domain name information using aliases in a local language that is more easy to remember or type by the user.

Neither Osaku nor Internationalization of Domain Names discloses analyzing the information to determine a single translation thereof, and correcting spelling in the information.

Hedin discloses natural language analyzing apparatus and method which have the capability to analyze NL expressions and resolve ambiguities and present them to the user for verification of correct interpretion (page 13, lines 40-55).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Hedin's teachings to modify the combined method of

Osaku and Internationalization of Domain Names by using the information to
determine a single translation thereof, and correcting spelling in the information
in order to facilitate to verification of the correctness of the interpretion of input
expression by the user.

As to claim 3, Osaku further discloses wherein providing a page address
comprises selecting a URL from a translation table in which said information is a
unique index [a database provides a correspondence relation between a
simplified network address SNA and network URL which is a unique (col. 15,
lines 24)];

As to claim 5, Osaku further discloses wherein said database is at least
logically associated with a particular user [the simplified number addresses SNA
registered in the database is associated with the user that chooses a birthdate, a
telephone number etc as an SNA (col. 15, lines 54-58, col. 18, lines 38-47, col.
23, lines 55-60)].

As to claim 6, Osaku further discloses wherein said database includes
information regarding a particular user, which information is entered by said user,
which page is selected for display responsive to said information and wherein
said database is stored at a location remote from where the information is
entered for display of said page [a user access log file stores in a database the
number of access requests by a specific user and data accessed (col. 19, lines
20-48, col. 23, lines 39-49) the database is on a server remote from the user
(Fig. 6)].

As to claim 7, Osaku further discloses wherein said database comprises at least one association which is particular to said particular user [the simplified number addresses SNA registered in the database is associated with the user that chooses a birth date, a telephone number etc as an SNA (col. 15, lines 54-58, col. 18, lines 38-47, col. 23, lines 55-60)].

As to claim 8, Osaku further discloses wherein analyzing comprises analyzing responsive to said at least one association [the SNA (at least on association) is converted (analyzed) to URL address in response to entering the SNA in a browser field (col. 4, line 6-col. 5, line 4)].

As to claim 9, Osaku further discloses wherein said at least one association is entered by said particular user [the SNA (at least on association) is entered by the user in a browser location field (col. 4, line 46-col. 5, line 4)].

As to claim 10, Osaku further discloses wherein said at least one association is automatically generated responsive to a selection of a www page, from a plurality of suggested pages, by said particular user (col. 18, lines 40-47, col. 23, line 33-col. 24, line 2).

As to claim 11, Osaku further discloses wherein al least one association in said database is automatically generated responsive to a selection of a particular www page, from a plurality of suggested pages, by a plurality of users (col. 18, lines 40-47, col. 23, line 33-col. 24, line 2).

As to claim 12, Osaku further discloses wherein said database is at least logically associated with a translation server, which utilizes said database for

translation [Fig. 6, database is logically associated with a URL server to convert SNA to a URL network address].

As to claim 13, Osaku further discloses wherein said at least logical association comprises a physical association [URL address is physical association (col. 7, lines 44-53)].

As to claim 19, Osaku further discloses wherein said information is entered into a window overlaying said browser [Fig. 8, address window 156 is used to enter information by user 159, window 156, overlaying the browser 155].

As to claim 20, refer to claim 19 rejection.

As to claim 95, Osaku further discloses wherein said providing the page address comprises retrieving information about a site from a location, and comprising updating of said information by an operator of said site (col. 2, lines 23-60).

As to claim 100, refer to claim 18 rejection.

As to claim 104, Osaku further discloses wherein providing a page address irises providing responsive to a popularity level of said page (col. 19, lines 38-53, col. 23, lines 23-40).

As to claim 105, Osaku further discloses wherein providing a page address comprises providing based upon statistical information correlating said entered information and websites (col. 19, lines 38-53).

As to claim 106, Osaku further discloses including adding a user interface functionality to said browser, which functionality is used for interaction with said site (col. 11, lines 56-61).

As to claim 107, Osaku further discloses wherein said interface comprises icons (Figs. 10&15).

As to claim 108, Osaku further discloses wherein said interface comprises one or more menus (Fig. 17).

As to claim 109, Osaku further discloses wherein said functionality comprises a purchase function [accessing a Jal (Japanese Airline Co) (col. 18, lines 48-55) is a business function for the browser. It is obvious that accessing JAL is either for reservation, purchasing a ticket (purchase function)].

As to claim 110, Osaku further discloses wherein said functionality operates based on information stored in a database [the functionality of the browser is based on association or correspondence data stored in a data base (col. 14, line 61-col. 15, line 5).

As to claim 111, Osaku further discloses wherein said database contains information arranged by site (col. 19, lines 38-50).

As to claim 112, Osaku further discloses wherein said page address is determined using a database of associations [Fig. 6, database 110 is a database for correspondence relations (association)].

As to claim 114, Internationalization DNs further discloses wherein said information does not meet domain name specifications [the information is entered in a language different from Latin such as ideographic characters (p. 3, paragraph 1.2). The browser translates this information to a domain name syntax before submitting it to the DNs (p. 6, paragraph 3.3-p. 7, paragraph 4.1).

As to claim 115, Osaku further discloses wherein said information does not meet URL, specifications (col. 4, lines 46-61).

As to claim 116, Osaku further discloses wherein said information comprises a plurality of words (col. 5, lines 53-67).

As to claim 117, Osaku further discloses wherein said information comprises a field identifier and a field-match value (col. 14, lines 1-7).

As to claim 118, Osaku further discloses wherein said information is associated with an owner of the site (col. 15, lines 54-58, col. 18, lines 38-47).

As to claim 119, Osaku further discloses wherein said information comprises a partial street address of said owner (zipcode is a partial street address (col. 18, line 46)].

As to claim 120, Osaku further discloses wherein said information comprises a telephone number of said owner (col. 15, line 56-col. 18, line 46).

As to claim 123, Hedin further discloses wherein correcting spelling comprise correcting for at least one of the owner (page. 8, lines 1-10).

As to claim 124, Osaku further discloses wherein analyzing comprises applying natural language recognition on said information [the SNA is input as a string of characters of a natural language (Latin) (Figs. 10& 15). The SNA is matched in a database to find the corresponding URL address that corresponds to that SNA (col. 7, lines 13-21) and it is obvious if not inherent to use character recoginition (natural language recognition) algorithms to recognize the input characters before matching them to characters strings in the database otherwise

with recognizing the characters, you can not match them if you do not know what characters are they ?].

As to claim 125, Osaku further discloses wherein analyzing comprises blocking access to certain types of sites (col. 25, lines 50-65).

As to claim 126, Osaku further discloses wherein said translation comprises only domain name (p. 6, line 3.3).

As to claim 127, Osaku further discloses wherein said translation comprises a URL (Fig. 3).

As to claim 128, Osaku further discloses wherein said analyzing is performed locally, where said page is displayed [a client cache' for storing correspondence relations is used for converting the SNA on the clients machine, where the page is displayed on his screen (col. 5, lines 12-30)

As to claim 129, Osaku further discloses wherein said analyzing is performed remotely from where said page is displayed [the conversion data base is moved to a server (Fig. 6)].

As to claim 130, Osaku further discloses wherein said analyzing comprises determining a one-to-one mapping between said information and a translation [the correspondence database defines a correspondence relation between a received SNA (information) and a corresponding URL (translation) (col. 6, lines 33-36) i.e one to one mapping].

As to claim 131, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein said information is entered in a language not supported by said browser [the domain

name information is centered in Kanji and the browser is responsible of converting or translating it (p. 6, paragraph 3.3- p. 7, paragraph 4.1)].

As to claim 132, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein said information is entered in a font not supported by said browser [the domain name information is entered in Kanji (font not supported by the browser) and the browser is responsible of converting or translating it (p. 6, paragraph 3.3- p. 7, paragraph 4.1).

As to claim 133, Osaku further discloses wherein directly displaying said page, comprises automatically providing password information for accessing said page [user's access information is stored in a logfile, the system identifies the user and access to certain home pages is provided to specific users (col. 25, lines 40-64). It is obvious if not inherent in the system that identification of user is to be done using conventional password that would identify the user].

As to claim 134, Osaku further discloses wherein a plurality of such passwords are stored in a password database associated with said user [the logfile stored in the server's database stores user's information including identification (passwords) (col. 25, lines 40-64)].

Claims 136-137, Osaku further discloses wherein the provided page is selected from multiple matching sites (Fig. 12, items 248,258,260).

As to claim 140, discloses refer to claim 1 rejection. Internationalization of DN further discloses determining a plurality of page addresses, responsive to the enter information by the translator, and selecting by the translator, a unique page address from the plurality of determined page addresses (page. 7, lines 27-37).

As to claim 142, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein providing the information to the translator comprises providing the translator with more information than entered by the user in entering the information associated with the desired site (page 8, line 1-6).

As to claim 143, refer to claim 9 rejection.

As to claim 144, refer to claim 116 rejection.

As to claim 145, refer to claim 6 rejection.

As to claim 146, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein the translator is remote from a location where the information is entered and wherein selecting the page address of a page of the site comprises providing an address determined by accessing a database related to the user, which database is one of a plurality of databases managed by the translator (p. 7, lines 27-34).

As to claim 147, refer to claim 7 rejection.

As to claim 148, refer to claim 9 rejection.

As to claim 149, refer to claim 9 rejection.

As to claim 150, refer to claim 114 rejection.

As to claim 151, refer to claim 10 rejection.

As to claim 152, refer to claim 10 rejection.

As to claim 153, refer to claim 96 rejection.

As to claim 154, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein entering the information comprises entering only a single word.

As to claim 155, refer to claim 92 rejection.

As to claim 156, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein the translator or a IDN server remote from the user's computer. However, locating the translator on the user's computer is obvious.

As to claim 157, refer to claim 115 rejection.

As to claims 158-159, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein the entered information is in a native language , and wherein the entered information includes one or more words formed of letters of a native language çharacter set (p. 10, lines 3-20).

5.   Claims 2,14,92, 101, 113,141 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Osaku et al (US Patent 6,061,738) in view of Internationalization of Domain Names, July 1997 and in view of Hedin et. al [EU.0387226 A1] as applied to claim 1 above in view of Cummings, R "A URL Alternative," Sep, 12,1997 .

As to claims 2, 14 neither Osaku nor Internationalization of DNs nor Hiden discloses comprising providing user-dependent information and wherein providing a page address comprises analyzing said information using said user dependent information;

Cumming discloses a method to use it in cases where URLs are too difficult to remember, namely by word-of-mouth, over the phone, direct mail, and in radio and television advertising. SuperKeywords provide Sites with an alternative to the actual Internet address (the URL,. SuperKeywords are entered at keyword.com the same way a user enters search phrases or keywords (in a search engine search box). When entered, if the SuperKeyword is registered at

keyword.com, the user is immediately sent to the web page associated with that SuperKeyword. If the keyword or phrase entered is not a keyword.com SuperKeyword, the system instantly searches MetaCrawler Just like a normal search engine except that MetaCrawler provides the results of a number of search engines all at one time).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Cummings's teachings to modify the combined method of Osaku, Internationalization of Domain Names and Hedin by providing user-dependent information and wherein providing a page address comprises analyzing the information to using the user dependent information in order to enable people to say or print "Enter [my SuperKeyword] at keyword.com" to send users to their Internet page directly.

As to claims 14, refer to claim 2 rejection .

As to claim 92, Osaku further discloses wherein providing the page address, comprises performing an automated web search (col. 6, lines 20-50, col. 9, lines 19-38).

As to claim 101, Osaku further discloses wherein said information is entered into a URL entry field in said browser (col. 4, lines 46-57).

As to claims 113, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein said information is in a non-Latin language p. 3, paragraph 1.2).

As to claim 141, neither Osaku nor Internationalization of Domain Names

nor Hedin discloses wherein determining the page addresses and selecting the unique page address are performed without accessing a table with a correlation of the information with a single web address.

Cumming discloses a method to use it in cases where URLs are too difficult to remember, namely by word-of-mouth, over the phone, direct mail, and in radio and television advertising. SuperKeywords provide Sites with an alternative to the actual Internet address (the URL,. SuperKeywords are entered at keyword.com the same way a user enters search phrases or keywords (in a search engine search box). When entered, if the SuperKeyword is registered at keyword.com, the user is immediately sent to the web page associated with that SuperKeyword. If the keyword or phrase entered is not a keyword.com SuperKeyword, the system instantly searches MetaCrawler Just like a normal search engine except that MetaCrawler provides the results of a number of search engines all at one time).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Cummings's teachings to modify the combined method of Osaku, Internationalization of Domain Names and Hedin by determining the page addresses and selecting the unique page address are performed without accessing a table with a correlation of the information with a single web address in order to enable people to say or print "Enter [my SuperKeyword] at keyword.com" to send users to their Internet page directly.

6.   Claims 16-18,93,96,138,161-162 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Osaku et al (US Patent 6,061,738) in view of

Internationalization of Domain Names, July 1997 and in view of Hedin et. al

[EU.0387226 A1] and further in view Jacobson et al (US Patent 6,070,157).

As to claim 16, refer to claim 1 rejection. Neitheir Osaku nor

Internationalization of DNs nor Hedin discloses determining geographic location

and providing a page address of the site, responsive to the entered information

and determined geographical location by the software.

Jacobson disclose a method for augmemted address that provides web

pages based on the geographical location of the web site of the document

attribute associated with the address that reflect the geographical location of

the web site (col. 2, lines 37-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use Jacbson's teachings to modify the combined method

of Osaku, Internationalization of Domain Names and Hedin by determining

geographic location and providing a page address of the site, responsive to the

entered information and determined geographical location by the software in

order to provide addresses of documents satisfying the desired document

attribute and an improved presentation of information to user interested in finding

documents having certain characteristics.

As to claim 17, Osaku further discloses wherein said information is

entered by a user in a same way in which a standard URL would be entered

(col. 4, lines 33-67).

As to claim 18, Osaku further discloses wherein said information is

entered into a URL entry field in said browser (col. 4, lines 46-57).

As to claim 93, Osaku further discloses wherein providing the page address, comprises performing an automated web search (col. 6, lines 20-50, col. 9, lines 19-38).

As to claim 96, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein said information is in a non-Latin language p. 3, paragraph 1.2).

As to claim 138, Osaku further discloses wherein the provided page is selected from multiple matching sites (Fig. 12, items 248,258,260).

Claims 160-162, Jacobson further discloses wherein determining the geographical location comprises determining based on the user entering location information, determining the geographical location comprises determining based on the user entering the location at time of configuration, and wherein determining the geographical location determining based on the user entering the location during a session in which information is entered (col. 1, lines 35-52, col. 2, lines 19-41).

7.   Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Osaku et al (US Patent 6,061,738) in view of Internationalization of Domain Names, July 1997 and in view of Hedin et. al [EU.0387226 A1 in view of Cummings, R "A URL Alternative," Sep, 12,1997] as applied to claim 14 above and further in view Jacobson et al (US Patent 6,070,157).

As to claim 15, neither Osaku nor Internationalization of DN nor Hiden discloses wherein providing comprises providing responsive to a geographical location at which the information is entered.

Jacobson disclose a method for augmented address that provides web pages based on the geographical location of the web site of the document attribute associated with the address that reflect the geographical location of the web site (col. 2, lines 37-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Jacbson's teachings to modify the combined method of Osaku, Internationalization of Domain Names, Hedin and Cumming by providing responsive to a geographical location at which the information is enter in order to provide addresses of documents satisfying the desired document attribute and an improved presentation of information to user interested in finding documents having certain characteristics.

8..   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hieu Le whose telephone number is (571) 272-3897. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Caldwell, Andrew can be reached on (571) 272-3868. The fax phone number for this Group is (571) 273-3897.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 273-8300.

Hieu Le

**ANDREW CALDWELL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**